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ABSTRACT

This issue of the children's quarterly magazine, "The Goldfinch," focuses on newspapers in Iowa's history. Articles address Iowa's pioneer press, a tiny newspaper published by a pair of Iowa brothers, and handwritten newspapers. Activities, fictional accounts, and nonfictional articles address the importance of newspapers in Iowa's past and present. One article explains how newspapers were produced with typesetting and Linotype. Other articles discuss the importance of accuracy and reliability in the stories newspapers tell and record for history, the contributions of Iowa's first African-American newspaper, "Colored Advance," in 1882, and subsequent African-American newspapers in Iowa. An article by the winner of the 1997 "Write Women Back into History Contest," Abby Cox, is also included. (EH)

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Goldfinch

Iowa History for Young People

Volume 18, Number 4, Summer 1997

ED 417 096

SO 028 117

The Sioux City Register.

Slovan Amerikánský.

EAGLE GR... S-GAZETTE

AUGUST 21, 1918.

NEWSPAPERS IN IOWA HISTORY

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I am your newspaper . . .

"I bring you every day the current history of the past 24 hours - in type and pictures. On my pages you will find recorded the doings of folks of every walk of life. I reflect the views and opinions of all people. I respect these views and opinions. Eliminate me from the daily scheme of things and what would be left? How would people be kept informed? How could people be kept informed about merchandise for sale in the stores, without the newspaper? How would a man or woman find a job without a newspaper, or an employer get suitable help? People do not have to be anywhere at any specific time to read me. I am available at almost any corner drug store, at railroad and bus depots, in libraries, schools. I also come delivered to your residences."

In 1953, the Council Bluffs *Non-Pariel* celebrated National Newspaper Week by publishing the article excerpted above.

The *Non-Pariel* is just one of many Iowa newspapers that share in the state's strong journalism tradition. This tradition began in 1836 when Iowa's first newspaper, the *Du Buque Visitor*, was published. Although newspapering in Iowa has experienced many changes in the last 160 years, newspapers continue to provide vital services to the state by informing and entertaining the readers of Iowa.

To give you the scoop on newspapers in Iowa's history, we checked out tons of papers from the state's past. We prepared articles about Iowa's pioneer press, a tiny paper published by a pair of Iowa brothers, and handwritten newspapers. You'll discover how newspapers serve their communities. When you need a break from reading, make an authentic press operator's hat and solve our tricky type puzzle. Then hang out with a group of Iowa students who researched the history of their town by reading old copies of their community's newspaper.

When you're finished reading about newspapers in this issue of *The Goldfinch*, check out the newspaper that serves YOUR community! – *The Editor*

THE Goldfinch

Volume 18, Number 4 Summer 1999

EDPRESS

Winner of a 1995 Parents' Choice Honor Award

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CREDITS: The characters Wild Rosie and Goldie by SHSI exhibit designer Jerry Brown. The article on page 12 was reprinted from the Summer 1995 issue of *The Goldfinch*. The article on handwritten newspapers on page 4 was written with the help of research conducted by Roy Alden Atwood and published in *The Palimpsest*.

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The Goldfinch is also available on cassette tape for the blind, the visually impaired, the physically handicapped, and the learning disabled. For more information contact the Iowa Department for the Blind, 1-800-362-2587. Or write to the Iowa Department for the Blind Library, 524 4th St., Des Moines 50309.

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Saving Iowa's papers

The Iowa Newspaper Project

If you've ever held old newspapers in your hands, you know how fragile history can be.

For more than 100 years, the State Historical Society of Iowa has collected and bound or microfilmed the state's newspapers to preserve them for future use. The Society has more than 35,000 rolls of microfilmed newspapers and 17,000 bound newspapers.

In 1973, the Society was chosen to participate in a pilot project of the United States Newspaper Project. At a cost of more than one million dollars, the goal of the Iowa Newspaper Project was to inventory, catalog, and microfilm all known existing Iowa newspapers from the 19th century to the present. Today, more than 1.2 million pages remain to be filmed. – *Julie Seidler*

Atention student editors!

This issue of *The Goldfinch* contains eight errors throughout its pages, including typos, misspelled words, punctuation mistakes, and grammatical errors. Can you find them? They can be anywhere between pages 2 and 30. (Hint, you just read one!) Send us a letter and tell us where the mistakes are, and we'll send you a free prize! Send your letters to: *The Goldfinch* Ooops! Contest, State Historical Society of Iowa, 402 Iowa Ave., Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

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Iowa's newspaper history

by Amy Ruth

Some historians have said that in Iowa, "the press soon followed the plow." Between 1836 and 1860, almost 2,000 papers were started nationally; 200 in Iowa. Most newspapers in Iowa history have been small town weeklies.

In the mid 1800s, as Americans struggled with issues like slavery, publishers freely admitted to certain views and aligned themselves with political parties. They often started papers to advocate certain opinions. Newspaper names, such as the *Fort Madison Democrat* and the *Hamilton Freeman* gave clues to papers' politics.

In the 1850s and 1860s, innovations that reduced the cost of printing newspapers had reached Iowa. This era was known as "the penny press." Instead of six cents ($2.40 in today's money), a paper cost a penny (equivalent to 40 cents today). A small town could easily support two or three papers because many residents could afford to subscribe to at least one. By this time, the telegraph sent information over wires strung along railroad tracks. News now had a faster way of getting from one place to another.

After the Civil War (1861-1865), newspaper publishers were more responsible about reporting the news, instead of just advocating different viewpoints. This broader coverage attracted readers outside certain political parties and boosted circulation. Newspapers depended less on political funds and more on money from advertisers.

Between the 1870s and 1900s, cheaper forms of paper – called newsprint – were developed and decreased production costs.

At the turn of the century, rural delivery brought newspapers directly to homes in rural Iowa. Newspaper circulation increased dramatically.

By 1907, there were almost 1,000 newspapers published in Iowa; one for every 2,367 Iowans.

The 1930s saw the decline of small town newspapers. Radio offered another way to receive the news. Newspapers now had to compete for advertising revenues with this new form of communication. The Great Depression created economic hardships and towns could no longer support multiple papers.

Today, there remain many tales about newspapering in Iowa history. Take our tour through some of the more interesting stories and witness the twists and turns and ups and downs of journalism in the state's past.

Handwritten newspapers

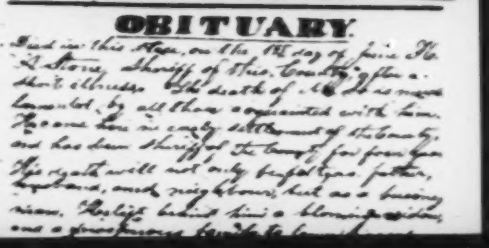
No one knows for certain why three men in Washington, Iowa hand wrote newspapers when they could have used a printing press.

It may have been the high cost of printing equipment that led the editors to publish the handwritten *Quarterly Visitor*, *Domestic Quarterly Review*, and the *Shark* in the 1840s.

The editors probably published the papers to promote certain political views and to establish themselves as community leaders.

The content and layout were similar to printed newspapers and included articles, death and wedding announcements, weather reports, and literary works. A few copies of each issue were made and only wealthy citizens could afford them.

The fine penmanship of Samuel James, the editor of *Domestic Quarterly Review*, makes the one surviving copy (see below) fairly easy to read.


OBITUARY

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Iowa's pioneer press

Pioneer editors of the 1830s and 1840s were transient folks, starting newspapers in one town, then moving on when a paper failed. They set up shop in vacant buildings – including log cabins and mills. One publisher boasted he could run his press under a shady tree. Early newspapers were often one-person operations. The publisher worked as editor, reporter, printer, and business manager.

Newspapering was expensive. For the price of a press and start-up materials in 1840, a farmer could buy seven 160-acre farms.

Some citizens paid publishers a lump sum to establish a newspaper in their town. The money went for equipment and supplies.

In this time period, editors faced many hardships. Paper and other supplies, shipped on steamboats or overland in wagons, were often stranded by bad weather. Newspapers sometimes stopped publishing until supplies arrived. In the winter, ink froze overnight.

Early newspapers had fewer pages than today's papers and contained stories and poetry in addition to news about transportation, politics, agriculture, and frontier opportunities. Papers were expensive on the Iowa frontier. Sometimes, the most an average citizen could hope for was to read a copy of a paper that had been passed around town.

Slow and uncertain transportation systems meant subscribers sometimes never received their papers, or when the papers did finally arrive, the news was months old.

Editors suffered financial setbacks when subscribers did not pay their bills. Some editors published names of delinquent subscribers. Others required payment in advance or accepted certain goods in place of cash.

Many publishers supplemented their income by printing posters, tickets, and other items.

Despite hard times, pioneer editors persisted in their journalistic tasks to inform Iowans of local, state, and national news.

Boilerplate pages

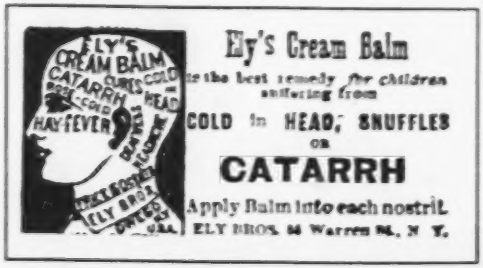
The time-consuming process of setting type by hand (see page 6) was relieved by preprinted newspaper pages called "boilerplates" or "ready-mades."

A Midwestern entrepreneur introduced boilerplates during the Civil War. One side of the newspaper was printed with national news, advertisements, serialized fiction stories, and feature articles. The pages were sold to weekly papers across the country. Editors printed local news on the blank sides.

Editors liked ready-mades because they thought they impressed readers. Readers liked them because they often provided their only source of national and international news.

Iowa's weeklies depended on ready-mades between the 1860s and the turn of the century. By the 1920s, newspaper production had been simplified and ready-mades were no longer in high demand.

Today, the boilerplate product exists in wire stories. Wire articles are written by reporters who work for wire services, such as the Associated Press, then distributed electronically to newspapers worldwide.



An add for cold medicine from an 1890s ready-made page. Note the product must be mail ordered from New York state.

Newspaper production

Putting it toge

by Amy Ruth

These men are setting type in the 1940s. SHSI (Iowa City)

Prior to the 1880s, every letter printed in a newspaper was handled individually. The work was done completely by hand and was time consuming. At the end of a day, a typesetter's feet, back, and shoulders ached from standing and stooping

Setting type by hand

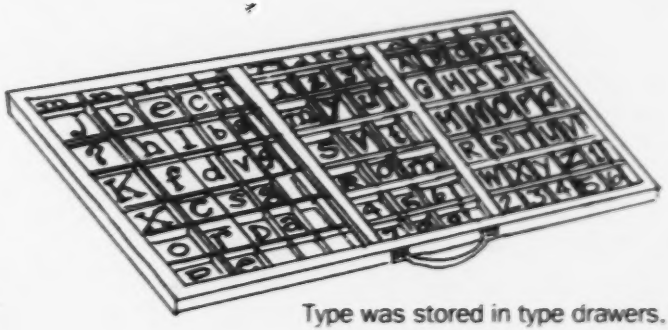
Typesetters arranged metal letters and punctuation marks, called type, into words and sentences on a long rod called a composing stick, then placed the words in a large layout tray, called a galley. They arranged the words backwards because the mirror image would be printed on the page. Hours later, a page was completely typeset with articles and advertisements and ready to be inked down and placed on the press.

Once a page was printed, type from the galley was removed, washed, and put back into type drawers, like the one below.

Women and children often worked as typesetters because their small, dexterous fingers moved swiftly and efficiently from drawer to galley.

Some editors set type themselves, composing an article without first writing it down.

Before central heating, setting type by hand during Iowa's cold winter months was a hardship. Many editors published pleas for fuel donations to keep the newspaper office warm during production hours.



Type was stored in type drawers, like the one pictured above. Illustration by Brian Thomas

Machine-set type

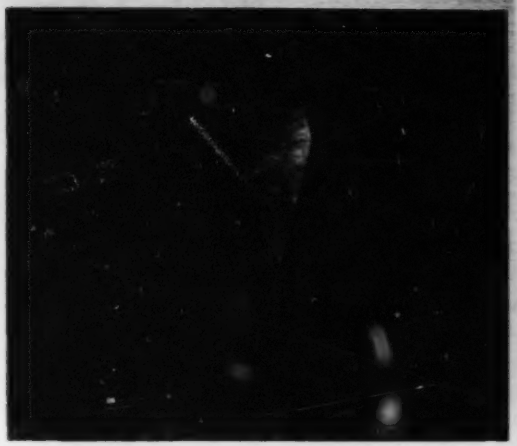
In the 1880s, a machine was invented to set type. The Linotype was loud, hot, and dirty and required skilled operators.

Large daily newspapers could afford numerous machines. Among small-town papers,

however, the technology was slow to catch on because it was so costly. Some small town editors were still setting type by hand into the 1940s and 1950s.

In the 1920s and 1930s, Jane and Martha Hinkle worked on the family newspaper. Their grandfather published the *Winfield Beacon* between 1881 and 1925, when their father took over.

"The *Beacon* was part of our daily life from our earliest childhood," they wrote in 1981. "We helped sort type as soon as we could tell A from Z."



ABOVE: This hand press printed one sheet at a time. *RIGHT:* Steam-powered presses could print 25,000 papers an hour. SHSI (Iowa City)

Printing processes

The earliest presses were hand operated and printed one page at a time.

This boy operates a Linotype, c. 1910.

In a log cabin in Dubuque in 1836, press operator William C. Jones printed the *Du Buque Visitor* on a Smith hand press. The first step in the process was to put the galley containing the type on the press. Next, Jones dampened a piece of paper to help the ink stick. Then he draped the paper over the type galley where he had applied the ink. Finally, he cranked the press to make the image of the type appear on the page. Press operators who ran such machines developed pronounced arm muscles from constant cranking.

By the 1880s, when the Linotype machine set type, automatic steam rotary presses sped up the printing process.

These presses were powered by steam, instead of just human strength. Such mechanized presses printed thousands of papers per hour from a long roll of paper that was fed into one end of the press.

In the 1960s, a printing revolution took place when off-set printing was introduced. Typeset pages were photographed and the film used to make lightweight metal plates that could be chemically treated to hold the ink. This process made printing faster, cleaner, and more efficient. Off-set printing is still used today. Press operators no longer depend on muscle power or heavy metal printing plates to print newspapers.

Newspapers tell History

by Lin Ly

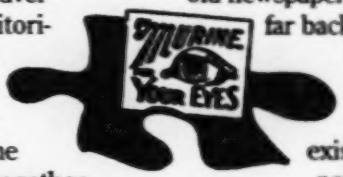
Think of Iowa history as a puzzle. The pieces are the basic parts of a newspaper, including advertisements, articles, editorials, illustrations, and photographs. Historic newspapers tell more than just the news of the day. Their parts piece together the story of Iowa's history – its people, places, things, activities, and events – and tell us what life was like for Iowans in the past.

Advertisements convey the types of businesses and employment opportunities which existed in the past but may not anymore. For instance, Tom Connolly's advertisement, "manufacturer of carriages, buggies and sleighs," in the July 23, 1885 issue of the *Dubuque Daily Times* is one that would not be found in today's newspapers.

Regular advertisements for heating coal, for example, tell us that Iowans once heated their homes with this fuel. When these advertisements disappeared from newspapers, we know coal was replaced with other heating products.

Comparing past and present advertisements also may reveal how long a business has been open as well as economic changes, such as moving a business from a larger building to a smaller one to cut costs.

Commercial advertisements relate fashion styles and other trends and give clues about popular products. Ads for spats (a shoe covering) and trimmed hats tell us the kinds of products Iowans once purchased. By reading old newspapers, we also can discover how far back some products date. Grape Nuts cereal, Vicks Vapor Rub, and Murine Eye Drops are products that exist today and are advertised in newspapers and magazines and on television. They were also advertised in a 1920s *Burlington Hawkeye* newspaper, and probably in other papers throughout Iowa.



Advertisements for social events and other kinds of entertainment reveal popular recreational activities. We can learn how a community's entertainment scene changed as radio, film, and television were introduced into popular culture.

Technology not only brought new forms of entertainment, but also advancements in transportation and communication. Through old newspapers, we can experience the novelty of electricity, the telephone, and the automobile. Today, newspapers report advances in e-mail and on the World Wide Web. In 50 or 100 years, Iowans will look to newspapers published today to understand 1990s life.

Newspaper articles also convey political and legislative happenings and Iowans' reactions to laws and policies. In November

1920, a Burlington reporter interviewed area women who had been granted the Constitutional right to vote in a national election, and had voted for the first time. One woman said that within 12 years, women would no longer be interested in voting. Another woman said that more women would run for public office.

Newspapers also include vital records about a community's citizens. Today, historians and genealogists (people who study their family's history) read old newspapers looking for birth, marriage, and death notices.

Photographs published in old newspapers show how Iowa communities looked in the past. Pictures of homes, businesses, and other buildings show how styles have evolved. Changing architecture and civic improvements, like paved roads and traffic lights, indicate how Iowans adapted to modern lifestyles.

Just as they do now, illustrations in the past served as forums for political and social commentary. For example, early illustrations rarely portrayed women beyond a newspaper's fashion and society pages. Today, women are represented in sports, business, and financial news and appear throughout the newspaper.

There are several reassurances that information in newspapers is accurate and reliable. First, the Constitutional protection of free speech and of the press discourages concealment of the truth. Second, certain laws restrain the press from printing false statements. To avoid printing incorrect information, newspapers often require contributors to provide their name and address so information can be verified. Reporters also attribute certain statements to sources in their articles. When mistakes are printed, newspapers often run correction notices in order to keep the public confidence.

Newspapers are not only records of history but also mediums for publishing history. Local history articles began as commemorative features to celebrate such events as the anniversary of a town's founding.

Today, many newspapers devote regular columns to local history. In Solon, Iowa in the early 1990s, teenager April Fleck, wrote a column called "Years Ago." She studied back issues of the paper and wrote about happenings in Solon's past.

For historians and history students, newspapers are like gifts that keep on giving. In more ways than one, the newspaper brings history right to your front door!

Art by Mary Moye-Rowley

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Covering the community

The community newspaper is like glue that binds a town together. For more than 150 years, Iowa's small town weekly papers have provided news and services to subscribers. In 1918, Iowa had 768 weekly and bi-weekly newspapers. Today, as many small towns have disappeared from the Iowa landscape and as Iowans' sense of community has broadened, that number has dropped to 298. Fewer and fewer of these papers are locally owned.

Newspaper publishers were powerful community members. Publisher James Throop combined his photo with a page from his Mount Pleasant newspaper, around 1889. SHSI (Iowa City)

In community papers, citizens read about business openings and closings and local government news. Newspapers provide a place for local groups to advertise their activities, and for citizens to publicize births, weddings, and deaths. And they're a place to learn what's on the school lunch menu and how the girls' basketball team scored against their arch rivals. The opinions of community members are heard in letters to the editor, columns, and editorials.

While newspapers are important today, in Iowa's past – before telephones, television and radio news, and the Internet – newspapers were often the only source of news.

The local newspaper connected a town's citizens with each other and also with the world outside the community. Readers looked for published steamboat arrivals and departures, and later train, bus, and plane schedules, to help them plan trips and order supplies for their homes and farms.

Newspaper offices of the past were gathering places. Townsfolk assembled there as often as they gathered in post offices and general stores. They came to report or hear the news, meet friends and neighbors, and pay their subscription bills – often with produce or fuel, much to the disappointment of publishers who needed cash to buy supplies.

Often, editors and publishers discouraged people from treating their offices as public meeting places. In 1859, a Hampton editor wrote the following rules for visitors to his office: "Enter softly, sit down quietly, say nothing interesting, don't talk to the printers."

Throughout Iowa's history, community newspapers have often been family businesses. Family members worked long

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hours to ensure that the paper was published on time. Children started out sweeping the office floor and progressed to typesetting or writing. In the town of Glidden in western Iowa, I.A. Nichols and his sister ran the weekly *Glidden Graphic*. "I could gather the news, take care of the advertising, and do the press work alone," he wrote in his autobiography. "My sister came into the office and set type."

Small towns competed fiercely for county seat status and railroad depots – both would bring in money for the community. Newspapers participated fully in these competitions. Articles and editorials bragged about their town's offerings.

During World War II, women took over the production of local papers. Dorothy Moeller, left, ran two weekly papers in Bremer County while her husband, Les, was overseas.

Newspaper business

Newspapers are first and foremost businesses. Iowa's small town papers often started in county seats, where laws require that information of interest to the public, such as tax lists or bankruptcy notices, be published in a newspaper. The county government paid the paper to run these notices, giving publishers one certain and steady source of income. Weekly newspapers still compete today for the income generated by these notices.

Most papers earn their money from two sources: subscribers and advertisers.

In Iowa's past, the local newspaper was often the only way businesses could advertise goods and services. Newspaper advertising benefited many small towns in Iowa because it attracted shoppers from rural areas. The small town newspaper also provided a place for national companies to advertise their goods. Around the turn of the century, when rural delivery boosted mail-order sales, citizens in Iowa's small towns looked forward to reading about goods available nationally.

It's possible to learn a lot about what's important to a community by reading ads in the local paper.

Newspaper publishers and editors throughout Iowa history have been powerful community members because they decide which news to print. And because they often worked as lawyers or in other professions and held public office, they sometimes chose to print only news that served their own interests and those of people like them. Today, newspaper editors and publishers work harder to print information that is important to many different kinds of people.

Community newspapers have important responsibilities. They inform, entertain, and educate; they carry news of tragedies and joy; they tie together townspeople and farm families; and they leave permanent records of Iowa's communities.

Name five things you learn about The Iowa Bystander newspaper from its nameplate, pictured above.

The fighting press

Iowa's first African-American newspaper was the *Colored Advance*, published briefly in Corning in 1882 by founder and editor C.S. Baker. Since then, African-American Iowans have produced more than 40 newspapers (mostly weekly publications) to cover happenings in their communities. Newspaper coverage stretched across the state – as far north as Mason City, as far west as Sioux City, and as far east and south as Keokuk.

The African-American press was often called the "fighting press" because it kept readers informed about civil rights issues and spoke out against discrimination. Readers learned about the accomplishments of African-American professionals, students, and athletes who were ignored by other newspapers simply because of their race. And African-American newspapers informed readers of births, deaths, weddings, and other important events not published in white newspapers.

A well-known paper

Most African-American newspapers in Iowa have not survived for more than a few years because they lacked enough financial support from subscribers and advertisers.

But one newspaper survived despite the odds. One of the nation's longest-running African-American newspapers was *The Iowa Bystander*, established in 1894 by a few Des Moines businessmen. In 1922, Des Moines lawyer James B. "J.B." Morris, Sr. purchased the weekly paper and published it for almost 50 years. Morris' young grandsons, William, Brad, and Robert, often worked at the newspaper office hand-folding copies of the paper for distribution across Iowa. Years later, Robert and William edited the paper for a brief time. The newspaper stopped publishing in 1987.

More than news

African-American newspapers provided more than news. They gave African-American Iowans experience as press operators, reporters, editors, and photographers. Young people earned money by delivering papers.

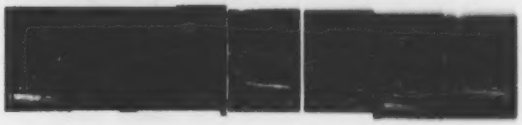
Moving on

In the 1960s and 1970s, more and more African Americans were hired at European-American newspapers. African-American newspapers, like *The Iowa Bystander*, lost talented employees. Today, African-American radio stations, magazines, and television programs, in addition to newspapers, continue the spirit and determination of the fighting press.

Use a mirror to complete this activity!

Be a type detective

Typesetters once used blocks of type to lay out newspapers. They arranged words backwards and the mirror image appeared on the page. Hold this page up to a mirror to decipher each newspaper vocabulary word below. Write the word in the space given, and check out the definitions. (P.S. Look for these elements in *your* daily newspaper!)



_____

(Time by which an assignment must be done)

_____

(Line that includes date, paper name, page number)

_____

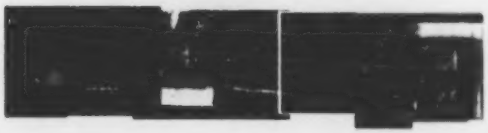
(Paper's nameplate)

_____

(Name of person who wrote an article)

_____

(List of a paper's staff members, printed in each issue of the newspaper)



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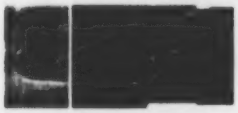
(Title of an article)



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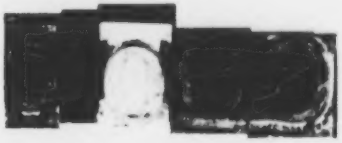
(First paragraph of an article)



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(Statement by a person published in the paper)

(Answers on page 30)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

by Millie K. Fre

Working the news

When it came to putting out a newspaper in Iowa's past, all hands were needed for the many tasks involved in production and distribution. Young people have held prominent roles in getting out the news. Girls helped with typesetting, while boys served as printer's devils and newsboys.

The young printer's devil did most of the dirty work in the 19th and early 20th century newspaper offices, like the one above. SHSI (Iowa City)

Printer's devil

Amidst the confusion and clutter of an early newspaper office, the printer's devil did the dirty work.

Young devils – named for their inky appearance at the end of a long day – mopped floors, picked up scattered type, cleaned out furnaces, and scrubbed ink rollers and presses.

Printer's devils also cleaned balls of sheepskin used for inking type. After use, the balls of dried sheepskin were soaked in pails, wrung out by hand, then layered with paper on the floor. The devil walked back and forth over the skin until it was clean and dry, replacing wet paper with dry until the process was complete. The strong odor of the job stuck in the memory of the boys who cleaned the sheepskins between their feet and the floor.

Many boys who became printer's devils hoped to learn the craft of printing or writing.

Along with those who worked in other industries, printer's devils risked developing diseases, such as tuberculosis, from poor working conditions.

SHSI (Iowa City)

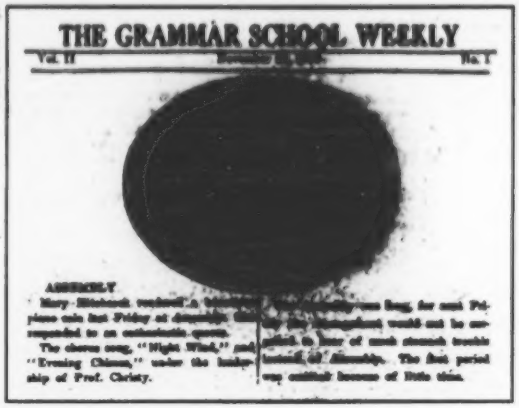
A cartoon drawing of a printer's devil

Kid publishers

When William Harold and Edward Chamberlain of Iowa City published their newspaper in the early 1900s, they were the youngest publishers in Iowa.

Measuring two by two inches, *The Grammar School Weekly* was said to be the smallest newspaper in the world.

Visiting a newspaper office sparked the brothers' interest in journalism. They convinced their mother, Irene Chamberlain who worked as a bookkeeper at an Iowa City printing house, to buy them a printing press. In 1908, the first issue rolled off the presses. William, 8, and Edward, 12, were in business. With a crew of neighborhood kids, the brothers covered school and other news. Subscribers were expected to pay in advance.


THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL WEEKLY

SHSI (Iowa City)

The brothers' careers in journalism grew with them and they both became newspapermen.

Although the fate of *The Grammar School Weekly* is unknown, we do know that the brothers left Iowa in their 20s to pursue journalism careers elsewhere.

Newsboys

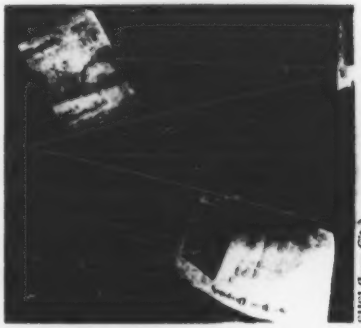
Newsboys hawked papers on street corners, working hard for a meager wage.

In 1898, about 200 newsboys in Des Moines went on strike. Strikers gathered outside the office of the *Daily News* to keep other boys from selling papers. At the time, newsboys had to buy the papers they sold. If they resold all the papers, they made a profit. If they didn't, they were stuck with the papers and no profit.

Isaac "Red" Oransky led strikers in their demand for a reduction in the price the newsboys paid for the paper. The story faded from public interest before a settlement was reported.

Norman Ross, a newspaper delivery boy in the 1930s, recalled delivering newspapers in Charles City along the city's longest route. Ross carried a heavy load but was often rewarded with a double dip of strawberry ice cream at the drugstore and a slice of gooseberry pie at the principal's house.

By 1935, Iowa established laws forbidding boys under 11 and girls under 18 from street occupations, including newspaper sales.


SHSI (Iowa City)

Today in Iowa, both boys and girls have paper routes, delivering the news one paper at a time.

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Make a press operator's hat

by Lin Ly

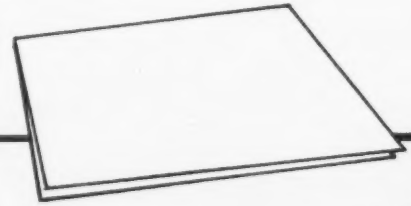
No history of Iowa newspapers would be complete without mention of the press operator's hat. Its history, however, is uncertain.

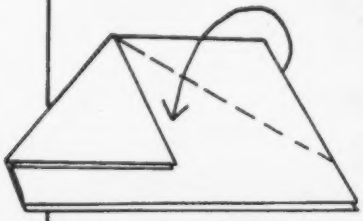
There is some disagreement in the newspaper publishing industry about why press operators around the turn of the century made these hats. Because running a press used to be a dirty job, some believe the hats were useful in keeping ink and paper dust out of the operator's hair. Others speculate that press operators had a lot of time in between printing jobs and making hats was a fun thing to do with material that was readily available.

When Iowa newspapers moved to offset printing presses in the 1960s, the printing process became much cleaner and faster. Today's press operators touch power buttons on computerized machines rather than inky printing plates.

Technology may have swept away the utility of the press operator's hat, but it hasn't taken the fun out of making them. After you've read the history in today's newspaper, follow these easy steps to make your own press operator's hat and wear history on your head! You'll make a historic fashion statement!

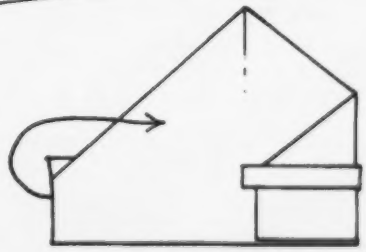
1. Lay a four-page section of the newspaper down horizontally with the fold at the top.



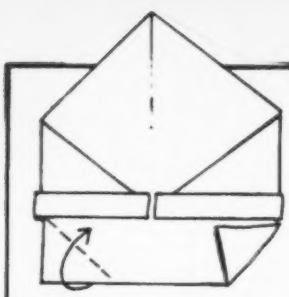


2. Fold the top left corner to the center line. Do the same with the right top corner.

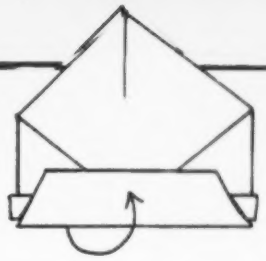
3. Fold the bottom edge of the top sheet to the base of the triangle and crease. Fold up again to form a



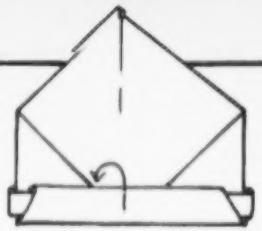
4. Fold the right edge to the center line. Do the same with the left side.



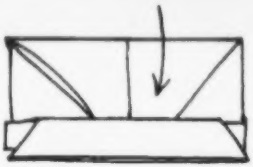
5. Fold lower right and left corners of the flap to the bottom of the hat band.



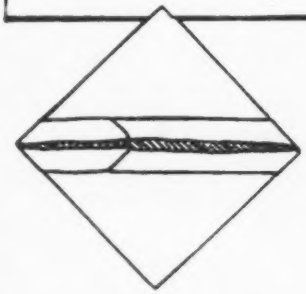
6. Fold entire lower flap above hat band.



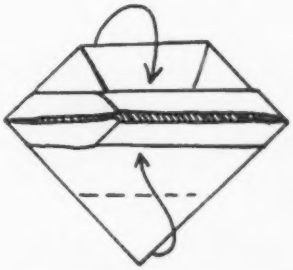
7. Fold top of flap down and tuck into hat band.



8. Fold the top peak down to the bottom of the hat band and tuck inside the band.

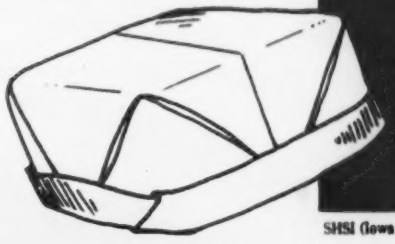


9. Pick up the hat. Open wide and flatten into a diamond.



10. Fold down the top and bottom peaks and tuck into hat band

11. Open the hat up and it's ready to wear!



This activity was adapted with permission from the Cedar Rapids *Gazette*.

Art by Mary Moye-Rowley

Frank Foster models a newspaper suit in Cedar Falls, 1905.

SHSI (Iowa City)

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A budding young Iowa journalist asks:

"Where are the pictures?"

by Millie K. Frese

It was a typical morning in Ottumwa, and 12-year-old Thomas Granger was running late for school. He picked up the morning paper on his way out the door to take a quick peek at the headlines, comics, and the sports page. Thomas planned to be a sports writer when he grew up.

But something was terribly wrong with this newspaper. He checked the date and the paper's name. May 11, 1836. *The Du Buque Visitor! Where did this come from*? Thomas wondered as he studied the columns of tiny type. No bold headlines. No illustrations or photos.

SHSI (Iowa City)

Woodcuts provided illustrations for early newspapers.

"Where are the pictures?" Thomas asked aloud, not really expecting an answer.

"My boy, newspapers didn't always have photographs and slick graphics!" said a voice behind him.

Thomas whirled around to see a man dressed in 19th century clothing.

"Wh- wh- who are you?" Thomas stammered.

"I am John King, the publisher and editor of the paper you hold in your hands." When Thomas didn't reply, the man continued.

"Early newspapers were drab and gray – compared to what you're used to. Paper and quality ink were hard to come by back when I was an editor. It wasn't practical to use illustrations, although we occasionally used woodcuts."

Thomas found his voice. "Woodcuts?" he asked.

"Detailed drawings were printed in newspapers through a process of engraving the image by hand on a wooden block."

"What about photographs?" Thomas asked.

Like many early papers, this Davenpo paper from 1855 carried few, if any, illustrations.

"Matthew Brady was a pioneer photojournalist during the Civil War," the old man continued. "Although a method for transferring photographs into print was a decade away, Brady's images were copied by artists. His pictures were reproduced in newspapers and told stories that the printed word could not match."

"Okay," said Thomas, growing impatient because he knew he was late for school, "so when do we get to the comics?"

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"Not until the Industrial Revolution of the late 19th century. Typesetting machines, faster presses, color printing, and other advances paved the way for your comics. By 1893, *The New York World*, in New York City, had color presses and comics. By the early 1900s, Iowa's own *Des Moines Register* also was running comics."

"In the late 1890s," he continued, "methods were perfected for directly reproducing photographs in newspapers. The artist's world diminished as news photographers edged into their territory."

"Wow! It must have been cool to watch all those changes happen," Thomas exclaimed.

"Cool?" The old man looked puzzled. "Yes, I suppose it was cool in the winters. It was very sad, too, at times." The old journalist's voice trailed off.

"Some of those trusty old presses served generations of family printing businesses until they were no longer needed. Many newspapers changed over to powerful modern machines after World War II. Suddenly, there were no limits to the visuals a newspaper could publish."

"Today, newspapers flash with color and pictures, but they still do what they've been designed to do all along – put news into the hands of the people. The modern world is visually oriented, and today's papers – bursting with photos and illustrations – reflect that." The old editor sighed.

Thomas tried to imagine the future of newspapers.

"Maybe someday newspapers won't need paper at all!" he speculated. "Maybe the newspaper will be delivered to your own computer so you could download all the articles, comics, pictures, and graphics and look at them whenever you want!"

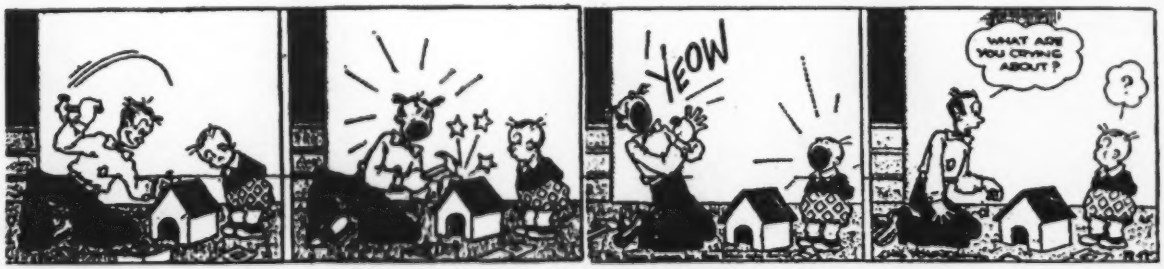
"Perhaps, young man," the old publisher chuckled. "But there's something about holding a newspaper in your hands. You can fold it up and take it with you. You can read it by candlelight when the electricity fails."

And with that, the old man walked away. Thomas rubbed his eyes, not sure if he had just met the publisher of Iowa's first paper or experienced a powerful daydream. Realizing he was very late, he sprinted towards school.

What am I going to tell Ms. Rodriguez? he worried.

Then he stopped and looked at the edition of the *Du Buque Visitor* sticking out of his math book. Smiling, he slowed his pace to a leisurely walk.

Maybe I won't have to explain after all.



Compare this "Blondie" comic from the 1930s to one in a 1990s Iowa newspaper.

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More than words

by Julie Seidler

Iowa journalists, such as photographer Joan Liffring-Zug Bourret and political cartoonist Ding Darling, have used their artistic talents to influence change – and the viewpoints of Iowa readers.

Courtesy J.N. "Ding" Darling Foundation

What is Darling's message in this 1929 cartoon published in the *Register*?

The power of the political cartoon is its ability to simplify complex issues. Jay Norwood "Ding" Darling was a master at this craft. His career spanned more than 50 years, starting at the *Sioux City Journal* in 1902 and continuing at the *Des Moines Register*. At the *Register*, Darling was free to express his views in his cartoons, although his opinions were often different than those of the paper's publisher and editors. Throughout his career, Darling's cartoons touched on state, national, and international issues.

Joan Liffring-Zug Bourret

Newspaper photographs sometimes bring about social change. In Iowa, Joan Liffring-Zug Bourret used her camera to document social inequalities.

Liffring-Zug Bourret began her photojournalism career in 1948. In the early 1960s, she began photographing the social conditions of Iowa's minorities.

"When Dr. Percy Harris of Cedar Rapids could not find housing outside established ghetto neighborhoods in the early 1960s, my news tips and photographs for the *Des Moines Register* led to civil rights committees seeking and establishing greater employment and housing opportunities," said Liffring-Zug Bourret.

She photographed the Cecil and Evelyn Reed family of Cedar Rapids to break down stereotypes of African Americans. When he decided to run for public office, Reed credited Liffring-Zug Bourret for creating more opportunities for Iowa's minorities.

Liffring-Zug Bourret's photographs of Mexican migrant workers showed the poor living conditions of these laborers. When her photos were published, Muscatine agencies worked together to improve the quality of life for these workers.

"Through the images of my camera," Liffring-Zug Bourret said of her career, which continues today, "I have been privileged to share in the lives of many Iowans."

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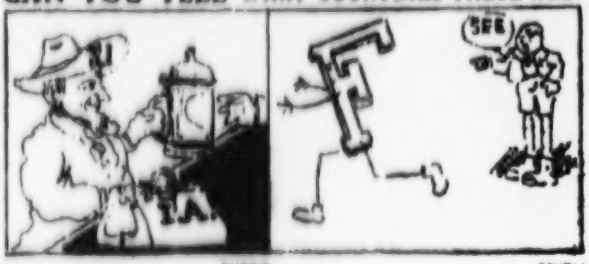
Our Children's Page

The king attaches his royal seal to a document.

Something for everyone

In the first issue of the *Jefferson Era*, published in Jefferson, Iowa in 1866, editors vowed to "endeavor to present something, in each issue, that will be interesting and useful to all. Newspapers throughout the state made similar promises to attract more readers. Special pre-printed pages for women and children were popular in the late 1800s and early 1900s. These pages were mass produced and sold to newspapers across the country. *The Goldfinch* checked out kids' pages published in the *Des Moines Register* in the early 1900s. Here's what we found.

CAN YOU TELL WHAT COUNTRIES THESE ARE?



PUZZLEDOM

EASY TO DRAW—TRY YOUR HAND

A COUNTRY SCENE

F	I	E	W	C
K	G	L	O	S
O	D	H	E	R
R	Y	A	N	T
B	I	S	R	G

THE following things are found in the country: Hen, Hemp, Dairy, Grass, Bird, Trees, Cows, Brook, Plain, Ewe, Ass. You may move up, down and slanting, but you must not skip. You may use the same letters more than once. How see whether you can find them.

WRITE IN YOUR BOOKS

"If thou art borrowed by a friend,
Right welcome shall he be,
To read, to study, not to lend,
But to return to me.

"Not that imparted knowledge
Doth diminish learning's store,
But books, I find, if too oft lent,
Return to me no more.

"Read slowly, pause frequently,
Think seriously, return duly,
With the corners of the leaves
Not turned down."

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What's the story?

By Julie Schaller

Three Iowa newspapers reported differently on the same event in 1905. After reading the article and studying the headlines, answer the discussion questions.

FRED A. HARRIMAN MEETS DEATH IN AUTO WRECK.

Was Prominent Lawyer and Capitalist and Hampton's Most Progressive Citizen. His Sudden Demise Casts a Shadow of Gloom Over the Community. Funeral Services to be Held at His Home Thursday Afternoon at 2:30 O'clock.

– The *Franklin County Recorder*, October 4, 1905

WEALTHY MAN IS KILLED BY AUTO

FRED A. HARLIMAN OF HAMPTON VICTIM OF ACCIDENT.

LOST CONTROL OF MACHINE

THROWN UNDERNEATH AUTO AT BOTTOM OF GULLY.

– The Des Moines *Register and Leader*, September 30, 1905

FRED A. HARRIMAN KILLED BY AUTO

VICTIM IS WELL KNOWN IN FORT DODGE, AS HE HAS OFTEN VISITED HERE.

– The Fort Dodge *Messenger*, September 30, 1905

When Fred A. Harriman was killed in a car accident near Hampton, Iowa in 1905, he became the first Iowan to die in an accident caused by the new horseless carriage.

Reporters gathered facts and quotes and relayed the story to their readers. Their articles in the *Franklin County Recorder* (Hampton's weekly newspaper), the *Fort Dodge Messenger*, and the *Des Moines Register and Leader* (both daily papers) show that journalists sometimes have difficulty getting the story straight. The journalists gathered and reported conflicting information about the purpose of the trip, the number of passengers, and how Harriman died.

The *Franklin County Recorder* (Harriman's hometown paper) reported that Harriman and four other officials of the Franklin County State Bank left Hampton at the end of the work day in Harriman's car. The men were headed to Geneva to take over a bank they had purchased. "At 9 o'clock, having completed their work, they started on their return trip to Hampton," the newspaper reported.

The *Fort Dodge Messenger*, however, reported that Mr. Harriman and two other men were "enjoying a ride through the country." The Des Moines paper published an almost identical account.

The descriptions of the accident itself are also different in the papers. The *Recorder* reported,

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"When coming down the steep hill . . . three miles south of town, the auto speeding along at the rate of probably thirty miles an hour, Mr. Harriman, who was steering the machine, evidently lost control . . . and it ran off the grade." The right front wheel struck a bridge which "threw the auto and its occupants clear across the span." It then turned around and landed on its side in a six-foot embankment.

According to the *Recorder* article, "It is thought that the severe concussion following the striking of the machine against the bridge was responsible for this death as no bones were broken and his body showed less bruises than any one of the others received."

The *Messenger* and the *Register and Leader* reported the accident differently. Both reported that "As they were descending a steep hill Harriman seemed to have lost control of his machine. It struck the edge of a bridge at the bottom of the hill and pitched into the gully fifteen feet below. . . . Harriman landed under the machine and was crushed to death."

These brief examples demonstrate that newspapers sometimes print inconsistent news. For correct information about an event in the past or the present, readers must review many sources, then decide for themselves what is true and what is false.

Reporting on deadline

Time and proximity complicate newsgathering and can lead to inconsistent news articles, such as the ones about the Harriman accident.

Reporters working for weekly newspapers have time before deadlines to interview multiple people and check information with officials. Journalists working at daily papers sometimes only have a few hours to investigate and report a story.

Newsgathering can be like playing the game "Telephone," where a message is whispered from one player to the next until the message is nothing like the original. Sometimes journalists play a version of the telephone game, relying on information provided by people who heard the story from someone else, rather than talking directly to a witness. This may be what happened in the coverage of the Harriman car accident.

Reporting close to home

When an event such as the Harriman accident happens locally, the community paper will allow a lot of space for coverage. Readers want to know about happenings that affect their friends and neighbors. Harriman's hometown paper published a long article with details of the accident as well as information about Harriman because he was a prominent Hampton citizen. Since he was less well-known in Fort Dodge (over 50 miles away) or Des Moines (over 80 miles), the stories published in these papers were much shorter.

ASK YOURSELF QUESTIONS

- **Why did only one newspaper print the date, time, and location of Harriman's funeral?**
- **Why didn't the Des Moines paper use Harriman's name in its first headline?**
- **Why were people in Fort**

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Courtesy Abby Cox

Winner of the 1997 "Write Women Back Into History Contest" sponsored by the Iowa Commission on the Status of Women.

Sidney, Iowa: Who would have guessed?

by Abby Cox, Sidney, Iowa

As I sit in church and gaze around, I see a modestly dressed, neat, and proper lady. Just looking at her, I wouldn't believe all of the people's lives she has touched and all of her accomplishments. Her name is Evelyn Birkby and she lives in Sidney, Iowa.

While interviewing her, she gave me two quotes that she has tried to keep in mind during her life. The first one is, "take more from life than life takes from you." The second quote is "bloom where you are planted."

During her high school years, Evelyn Corrie met her future husband, Robert Birkby. After high school, Evelyn went to Chicago to be a teacher.

On a July day, Evelyn came back to Sidney from Chicago and became reacquainted with Robert. On July third, at a picnic, Robert proposed. They were married November 3, 1946.

When she married Robert, she moved out to his farm. She was raised in town so she didn't know how to be a farm wife. She and Robert had four children. Robert realized that with Evelyn's educational background and her upbringing as a town girl, she might be very bored on the farm. Just then there was an ad asking for a farm wife to write a column in the Shenandoah newspaper once a week. She wrote a letter to the newspaper and they liked her. So they took her! The editor told her there were many lonely people reading her column, so make it personal. He also told her to always include a recipe. He told her that is the only thing some people would read. So she started writing. That was in 1949!

Her column only touched the number of people who read the newspaper. Her column was such a success that she was noticed by KMA, a radio station. They contacted her and wanted her to do a homemaker program. She jumped at the opportunity to touch a wider range of people. People out on the farms would listen faithfully. The radio was the only contact they had with other people except for their own family members. Evelyn would share the lives of her own family with the listeners. The listeners would write letters asking about recipes, housework, and children. Evelyn would answer these letters on the air.

Evelyn left KMA in 1990. The very popular homemaker programs went off the air soon after because there were fewer farm families to listen.

Evelyn plans to continue touching lives. She most definitely plans to continue to bloom where she is planted.

As the organ plays and people start filing out of church, I see out of the corner of my eye people stopping to talk to Evelyn. I wouldn't have ever guessed she had written a newspaper column all her life and talked on the radio for 40 years. I never would have guessed!

Emma makes news

by Jen Golay

"It's not fair!" Eleven-year-old Emma Larson stomped her foot on the kitchen's wooden floor. "Why doesn't William have to do his chores? I never get out of my housework."

"William is 14 and in high school now," Mama explained gently. "He needs some extra time this morning to prepare for his history examination." Her children's learning was important to Mama. When her family moved from Norway to Decorah, Iowa, she went to work cleaning houses to help support her family. She had no time for school.

"I'm sorry, Mama. It just seems like Will gets to do everything that I can't." Emma hoped this apology would soften Mama.

"Your turn will come, Emma. You must be patient," Mama said. She carried the breakfast dishwater to the door and splashed it on the ground. Emma knew that many of the houses in town had indoor plumbing. Sometimes Emma felt like her family lived in pioneer days instead of the modern year of 1903.

"In the meantime, get busy with those chores!" Emma knew better than to argue when Mama used that tone of voice.

Emma stomped to the chicken coop. Her hands moved slowly as she daydreamed.

"Hurry up, Emma! We'll be late for school!" Will hollered.

"I wouldn't be late if I didn't have to do your chores on top of mine!" Emma yelled back. She hurried into the house where she grabbed her books and lunch pail.

"Bye, Mary," Emma kissed her baby sister, who was sitting in her high chair smashing her breakfast with a spoon.

"It's my turn to pick the story, Papa," William said as he settled on the braided rug in front of the fireplace.

"No," Papa said. "It's Emma's turn to choose. You chose last night." It felt good to Emma that Papa remembered her.

"You know I always like it when you read from the *Posten*, Papa," Emma smiled at her father. Since it was written in Norwegian, Papa always read parts of the paper to the children, translating it into English. Emma knew the *Posten* was an important newspaper to her people. It reminded them of their roots.

"Read about Kristine," pleaded Emma. This month, the *Posten* was printing chapters from a book called *Kristine: En fortaelling fra Valdres* (*Kristine: A Tale from Valdres*). Emma could hardly wait to learn Kristine's fate.

When Papa finished reading, Emma felt sleepy and content. The unfairness of the morning was forgotten. Mama

Art by Mary Moye-Rowley

tucked Emma into bed and she fell asleep immediately.

Emma dreamed of springtime. The sun shone brightly on the green hills that hugged Decorah in their arms. She heard birds singing as she ran through the forest. Suddenly, the sun went dark. Emma kept running. It was hard to breathe. She fell down coughing and panting. Her eyes popped open. Her coughing and panting were no longer part of her dream; they were real. Emma's eyes burned and she saw a shaky glow in her doorway.

"Fire!" she screamed. "Fire! The house is on fire!" She jumped out of bed and jammed her feet into her shoes. "Mama! Papa! William! Our house is on fire!" She snatched Mary from her crib and grabbed a blanket from the chair to cover the baby's face. Mary awoke, surprised by Emma's rough handling. Emma heard Will climb down from his loft bedroom.

"Here Will," screamed Emma. "Take Mary, I want to save my doll. She's on the bed."

The children ran down the stairs, out of the house, and away from their burning home. Mama and Papa stumbled after them.

Papa and the neighbors formed a bucket brigade to put out the fire. Mama and the children shivered in the cold morning air.

"Oh Will," Mama cried, "I'm so glad you remembered Mary."

The Larson's home did not burn completely, but the first floor was severely damaged. The Larsons went to stay with their neighbors, the Brandts, until the house was repaired. Christian Brandt, the eldest son, often reported local news for the *Posten*. When he heard about the Larson's fire, he knew he had an important story to write.

"Tell me everything," Christian demanded of William.

"Well," Will began.

"I was dreaming," Emma interrupted.

"Emma, you're too young," Christian said impatiently. "I want to hear from Will."

"Tell Christian how you carried Mary out of the house, William," Mama said.

"You rescued your baby sister?" Christian exclaimed, scribbling furiously.

Emma needed to be alone. Suddenly, she no longer cared whether she ever saw the newspaper again. Even the story of Kristine, the girl from Norway, didn't seem to matter anymore.

The next week when the *Posten* was delivered, Emma didn't even want to look at it. After supper Emma asked Papa to tell the story about when he took the big boat from Norway to America.

"But Emma," said Papa, "I think I should read Christian's story about William. Don't you?"

"No! I don't want to hear it!" cried Emma as she ran out of the Brandt's kitchen.

"What's wrong with Emma?" Mama asked.

"Maybe she's still upset about the fire," said Christian. "It must have been awfully frightening to her. Thank goodness William got her out of the house."

"But it was Emma who woke *me* up!" cried Will. "She's the one who carried Mary downstairs."

"No, Will," Mama said. "I saw *you* carrying Mary out of the house."

"That's because Emma handed her to me so she could save her doll."

"William!" exclaimed Christian. "Why didn't you tell me this before I wrote the story? Now my article is inaccurate."

"You didn't ask me," Will said. "I think I'll go talk to Emma."

"Emma," said Will softly as he pushed open the door to the bedroom where the Larsons were staying.

Emma sniffed. "I don't feel like talking. And I don't want to hear the story. Please tell Papa to read it without me."

"Papa's not reading the story. I told them it was wrong," he said.

Emma was puzzled.

"I told them *you* carried Mary down the stairs. *You* woke me up. *You* are the real hero," Will said.

Emma turned around to face her brother. "You did?"

"Yes. And Christian is angry with me. He says I ruined his story. But no one ever asked me. Everyone just assumed. And I admit that it was nice to get the attention." Will looked at the floor.

"It's not important," sighed Emma. "What matters is that we are all safe. Still, no one will ever know the truth."

"For she's a jolly good fellow!" everyone sang as Emma walked into the schoolroom the next day. Emma gasped.

"Three cheers for our hero, Emma Larson," someone cried. "Will told us you saved your family from the fire. We're so proud of you. Why didn't you say something?"

Emma smiled to herself as she thought of William. "No one asked me!" she said.

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and performers. The students included copies of ads on the CD-ROM.

One group researched communication methods – including newspapers. These students discovered that their paper was one of the last weekly newspapers to be established in Iowa, waiting until 1888 to begin publishing. They also learned that the newspaper had once been called *The Central City News-Letter* and had merged with another paper.

They incorporated this information into the CD-ROM along with historic photographs of the newspaper office and staff.

Some students read old newspapers on microfilm at the Cedar Rapids Library and decided they preferred this method to looking at originals.

Christopher McAtee, 11, and others in his group were nervous looking at the original papers because they were so delicate.

The students are glad that today's copies of the paper are saved on microfilm. They know *The Linn News-Letter* of the 1990s will teach future generations about Central City's history.

The same, but different

While doing their research, the students noticed differences between newspapers of yesterday and today.

"Today's paper will stay together and the old ones fall apart if you even barely touch it," said Andrea McNamara, 11.

"And today's papers have more photos and pictures," added Lindsey Shoop, 12.

The students all recognized the importance of saving newspapers. "The old copies of the newspaper are important," said Nick Booth, 12, "in case someone wants to find research on the town in a certain year."

"It's important to know the history so you know how the town has grown," added Jaime Heck, 12.

Thanks to the hard work of these Central City students, the town's history has been preserved for future generations to study and enjoy.

To research their town's history, the students investigated historic and current newspapers. Some of the information they collected was included on their CD-ROM.

28A

Answers

Be a type detective (page 13):

1. Deadline
2. Folio
3. Flag
4. Byline
5. Masthead
6. Headline
7. Lead
8. Quote

Attention teachers!

We know you're looking for new and interesting ways to use *The Goldfinch* with your students. We listened to your suggestions and put together a teachers' guide for this issue. It's filled with activity suggestions, a bibliography, discussion questions, and more. To get your FREE copy, send a written request along with a self addressed, stamped envelope to:

The Goldfinch Teachers' Guide Guide
State Historical Society of Iowa
402 Iowa Ave.
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

Reader survey

Now is your chance to give use a report card! Fill out this reader survey, telling what you think of this issue, and send it to: Reader Survey, *The Goldfinch*, 402 Iowa Ave., Iowa City 52240. Then we'll send you a free prize! Remember to include your name, age, and address.

Iowa's Newspaper History	❒ Two thumbs up	❒ Okay	❒ Major drag
Putting it Together	❒ Two thumbs up	❒ Okay	❒ Major drag
Newspapers Tell History	❒ Two thumbs up	❒ Okay	❒ Major drag
Covering the Community	❒ Two thumbs up	❒ Okay	❒ Major drag
The Fighting Press	❒ Two thumbs up	❒ Okay	❒ Major drag
Be a Type Detective	❒ Two thumbs up	❒ Okay	❒ Major drag
Working the News	❒ Two thumbs up	❒ Okay	❒ Major drag
Make a Press Operator's Hat	❒ Two thumbs up	❒ Okay	❒ Major drag
Where are the Pictures?	❒ Two thumbs up	❒ Okay	❒ Major drag
More Than Words	❒ Two thumbs up	❒ Okay	❒ Major drag
Something for Everyone	❒ Two thumbs up	❒ Okay	❒ Major drag
What's the Story?	❒ Two thumbs up	❒ Okay	❒ Major drag
Emma Makes News	❒ Two thumbs up	❒ Okay	❒ Major drag
History Makers	❒ Two thumbs up	❒ Okay	❒ Major drag

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The Roost

OH GOODDDY! THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER'S HERE!!!!
QUICK, GOLDIE! LET'S FIND THE COMIC SECTION!
HA HA HA!
HA HA HA!
HA HA HA!
ROSIE! WHAT'S SO FUNNY?!!
HA HA HA!
THEY'RE JUST GOOFY LITTLE DRAWINGS!
HA HA HA!
HA HA HA HA!
?
AAAHHH! I'M JUST A GOOFY LITTLE DRAWING!
HA HA HA!
JERRY BROWN

THE CLAYTON COUNTY JOURNAL

W. P. HOWARD, "BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD." P

[illegible] IOWA, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1859. VOL. 2.

The Northwood Anchor.

VOL. XI. NORTHWOOD, WORTH COUNTY, IOWA [illegible]

The Morning Glory

IGNORANCE THE EVIL; KNOWLEDGE THE REMEDY.—READ AND YE SHALL KNOW.

[illegible] MARCH 9, 1855. NO

Hawk Eye.

BURLINGTON, IOWA [illegible] 1944 No

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